

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Known Air-breathing Vertebrates" under the auspices of the Science Club of the University of Wisconsin on December 16, 1916. Among future lecturers are the following:

Dr. E. C. Rosenow, of the Mayo Foundation, on "The Etiology of Epidemic Poliomyelitis," on January 12, 1917.

Professor Robert Dec. Ward, of Harvard University, on "The Weather and the War," on January 19, 1917.

Dr. Frederic S. Lee, of Columbia University, on a subject yet to be announced, on February 12, 1917.

Professor G. A. Miller, of the University of Illinois, on "The Function of Mathematics in Scientific Research."

Professor C. S. Slichter, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Science at the University of Alexandria."

A COURSE of six lectures on psychopathology is being given by Dr. E. E. Southard, professor of neuropathology in the Harvard Medical School, before the department of psychology, Columbia University. The lectures given at four o'clock, in Schermerhorn Hall, are:

Tuesday, January 2, "Neuropathology and Psychopathology."

Wednesday, January 3, "The Brains of the Feeble-Minded."

Wednesday, January 31, "Frontal Lobe Functions."

Thursday, February 1, "The Analysis of Delusions."

Thursday, February 8, "The Unconscious." Friday, February 9, "Psychopathia."

The following program of lectures is offered for this season by the Ottawa Field Naturalists Club:

December 16, "A Journey through Space," by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa. January 9, "Are Our Forests Vanishing—What Are We Doing to Perpetuate Them" by Mr. R. N. Campbell, director of forestry, Ottawa.

January 23, "Our Winter Birds," by Dr. N. Y. Williams, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

February 6, "The Animals of Arctic Canada," by Dr. R. M. Anderson, lately in charge of southern scientific party of Canadian Arctic Expedition.

February 20, "Fishes and the Fishing Industry," by Mr. Andrew Halkett, naturalist, Naval Department, Ottawa.

March 6, "The Conservation of Wild Life in Canada," by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.

March 20. Annual meeting. Presidential address: "Recent Archeological Work in Canada," by Mr. Harlan I. Smith, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

A SCHOOL OF FISHERIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

A SCHOOL of fisheries will be established at the University of Washington within the next two years, if the appropriation bill for the university is passed as it now stands. The need for scientific study of fishing problems is already felt to so great an extent that Professors Kincaid and E. Victor Smith, of the biology department, are devoting much time to the scientific phases of the industry. Professor Kincaid is investigating and fostering the oyster industry on the Pacific coast and Professor Smith is studying salmon and salmon hatcheries, particularly.

The passage of the required appropriation by the legislature will make possible the addition of an expert authority on fishing and fisheries, the addition of laboratory equipment, the enlargement of the scope of the university and the addition of increased laboratory space to handle problems that arise through study.

The university, in connection with the Seattle Port Commission, has invited the Albatross, the official ship maintained by the United States Bureau of Fisheries for the scientific investigation of the fishing industry, to winter in the fresh waters of Lake Union, which wash one edge of the campus. Plans are being considered that may make the Albatross available for students and instructors. The ship works with a crew of seventy men and three experts and centers its activity in the North Pacific Ocean. At present it is investigating tuna fishing off the coast of southern California. If the Albatross is made available for students and professors, particularly those interested directly in the fishing industry, it will serve as a practical laboratory wherein can be solved the problems that are confronting the industry along the Pacific seaboard.